

DEFENDANT JULIUS LEHMANN AND COUNSEL.

JULIUS LEHMANN ON TRIAL;
IS CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Philip Stock, the State's Chief Witness, Tells Jurors of Deal for Passage of the Suburban Franchise With Which Prosecution Says Lehmann Was Familiar, Although It Is Charged He Denied It to the Grand Jury—Lock Box Containing \$75,000 Introduced in Evidence and the Money Was Counted in the Court.

EXTRACTS FROM PHILIP STOCK'S TESTIMONY

AT TRIAL OF EX-DELEGATE JULIUS LEHMANN.

"John K. Murrell called at my office on October 17 to talk to me about the Suburban bill.

"He said he could pass it through the House of Delegates for \$5,000. He told me he wanted half the money down. I told him I could not lay that proposition before my people."

"On November 21 I telephoned him I would meet him next day and I would have the money to deposit in a safe-deposit box, where neither of us could get it till the bill was passed. He said all right. We counted the money out and placed it in the box. They gave us two keys. Murrell kept one and I kept the other."

"When the bill failed to become a law I refused to give up my key. In the middle of last January I met Murrell in a restaurant. He told me I did not let go the key the Grand Jury would take hold of the matter. I told him I could not help it."

Julius Lehmann, a former member of the House of Delegates, who is charged with perjury in connection with the bribery investigation, was placed on trial before a special jury in Judge Ryan's court yesterday.

It is charged that Lehmann gave false testimony before the December Grand Jury while it was investigating the Suburban bribery deal.

The \$75,000 which was placed in a lock box at the Lincoln Trust Company for the purpose of bribing John K. Murrell and his fellow members of the House of Delegates for passing the Suburban franchise ordinance was introduced in evidence and counted before the jury.

Philip Stock, the "legislative agent" for the Suburban Railroad, told how he made the agreement with Murrell to pass the bill. The money was put in a safe deposit box with two keys. The box could not be opened without both keys. In order that neither party could get the money each one took a key. When the bill became a law Stock was to release his key so that Murrell and his friends in the "combine" could divide the money.

Before the bill was passed the Supreme Court interfered. Stock testified that Murrell came to him on several occasions and demanded a settlement. When Stock refused, according to his testimony on the stand yesterday, Murrell threatened to divulge the whole affair to the Grand Jury. Afterward the Grand Jury did investigate and Murrell was indicted on the charge of bribery.

Motion to Quash Overruled.

When the case was called at 10 o'clock yesterday morning Circuit Attorney Folk announced ready for the State and Judge Thomas B. Harvey replied that defense also was ready to proceed. A plea of not guilty was entered and Judge Ryan ordered the roll of jurors called. Judge Harvey at that point rose and offered a motion to quash the case on the grounds that the State was unable to prove the charge of bribery.

The testimony was called into the jury box twelve at a time and examined. It was nearly 1 p. m. before the venire had been selected. Judge Harvey, Thomas J. Rowe and John K. Murrell were the only ones, according to his testimony on the stand, agreed to waive their right to hours to make their challenges and court took a recess for dinner until 2:30.

Folk Outlines His Case.

By 3 p. m. the challenges from both sides were in and the jury was called into the box. Circuit Attorney Folk made the opening statement of what the prosecution expects to prove. He told of the agreement existing between Stock and Murrell to pass the Suburban bill.

He said Murrell had communicated the bribery to Lehmann and the members of the "combine" and they knew of the money in the safe deposit box, yet when Lehmann was called before the Grand Jury to testify in connection with it he denied knowing anything about the case.

When Paul Reiss was elected to the House of Delegates, Mr. Folk said, Lehmann went to him and told him all about the money in the safe deposit box and requested his assistance in forcing Stock to release his key that the money could be divided.

Reiss is an attorney and it is said they thought he could use his knowledge of the law to force the Suburban to terms. Reiss, according to Mr. Folk's statement, refused to have anything to do with the affair. Reiss is among the witnesses for the State.

Defense Makes No Statement.

Judge Harvey announced that the defense would wait until the State closed before making any statement. The taking of testimony was then begun with Mr. G. G. Gobel, a deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, in the witness chair. His testimony was purely routine. He read from the minutes of the meeting of the Circuit Judges in general term ordering the December Grand Jury in Division No. 8 of the Circuit Court.

He also identified the records showing the election of Julius Lehmann and John K. Murrell to the House of Delegates, and Charles Kraus to the City Council. City Register Patrick Fitzgibbon produced the records showing they took the oath of office.

Adam Doerr, clerk in Division No. 8 of the Criminal Court, testified to the impeachment of the December Grand Jury and read the list of names. George F. Mockler, clerk of the City Council, introduced the records

WITNESSES FOR THE STATE.

Philip Stock, Wm. H. Lee, Chas. H. Turner, John M. Dutro, Rich. Hoopes, R. W. Shapleigh, Paul Reiss, John P. Camp, Wm. H. O'Brien, Harry M. Coudry, George Mockler, P. R. Fitzgibbon, Chas. Wiggins, Wm. R. Hodges, Fred C. Lange, W. L. Sturdevant, John F. Meiert, C. W. Holcamp.

JULIUS LEHMANN CASE.

Christian C. Beckman, Jr., secretary Gravelly Planning Mill, No. 2223 Texas avenue.

Mortimer Newhouse, art importer, No. 543 Cabanne avenue.

Frank E. Nulsen, secretary Western Railway Equipment Company, No. 301 Pfad avenue.

Harry C. Oyer, carriages, No. 651 Kensington avenue.

Henry S. Platt, Jr., superintendent Platt & Thornburgh Paint Company, No. 423 Washington avenue.

Henry A. Rehbein, commission merchant, No. 427 West Morgan street.

James W. Anderson, wholesale grocer, No. 419 Washington avenue.

Edgar Skinner, dry goods, No. 342 Pine street.

Charles H. Smith, secretary Beckwith Iron Company, No. 425 Pine street.

Louis Stockho, vice president Lamert Furniture Company, No. 3011 Rauschenbach avenue.

George W. Teasdale, vice president J. W. Teasdale & Co., No. 3524 West Pine boulevard.

Mill, and so it never became a law. For that reason, he said, the Suburban refused to release the key, and Murrell held to it, thus keeping the money in the box.

This concluded Stock's direct examination and court adjourned until this morning.

VINCENT KERENS

LEAPS FOR LIFE

Train Crashes Into Motor Car on Which He and G. H. Donnewald Rode.

Vincent Kerens of No. 20 Vandeventer place, son of Republican National Committee member Richard C. Kerens, and G. H. Donnewald of No. 5 Jameton street, were forced to leap for life from a railroad motor car which was demolished by a freight train near Glen Carbon, Ill., last evening.

Mr. Kerens and Mr. Donnewald, who are partners in the coal business, were on their way to St. Louis on the Litchfield and Madison division of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway, from a visit to their mine at Worden.

The motor car was speeding over the track at a point where a steep embankment extends fifty feet downward on either side of the rails. They were approaching a curve, and did not know that a train was coming toward them.

Both men were suddenly attracted by a locomotive whistle. Looking up they saw a train bearing down upon them. Without hesitating a moment, both leaped from their seats and rolled down the embankment. Neither was hurt. The car sped onward and collided with the engine. It was tossed into the air like so much paper in a cyclone, and the train fell by being unable to stop until some distance had been traversed.

John P. Worden, president of the Village Board of Worden, had accompanied Mr. Kerens and Mr. Donnewald on part of their journey, and had been left by them at Edwardsville.

The motor car on which the men were riding was operated by a gasoline engine. It was wrecked beyond all possibility of repair.

At Mr. Kerens's home in Vandeventer place last night his wife stated that he had returned on an evening train. Mrs. Kerens said her husband was uninjured, as was Mr. Donnewald, but that Mr. Kerens was suffering more severely from a headache which attacked him before he left home.

DISTINGUISHED FRENCHMEN

CANNOT VISIT ST. LOUIS.

Completed Itinerary for Rochambeau and Lafayette Does Not Include Any Western City.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, May 15.—The secretary of the French Embassy in St. Louis, the Republic correspondent this evening that the Republic possible for Rochambeau and Lafayette to visit St. Louis. Their itinerary, he said, has been completed, and it does not include any Western point. They will be in Boston June 1 and sail for home from that port.

The secretary added that M. LaGrave, the Commissioner General of France to the St. Louis Exposition, is due to arrive in St. Louis Saturday on the French steamer Brazil. M. LaGrave will no doubt go to St. Louis, but it is believed at the Embassy that neither M. Rochambeau nor M. Lafayette will be able to accompany him.

GAYNOR AND GREENE,
AMERICAN FUGITIVES
KIDNAPED AT QUEBEC

Hustled Into Waiting Tag Without Being Permitted to See Counsel or Friends.

HURRYING TOWARD MONTREAL.

Provincial Authorities Straining Every Resource to Intercept the Detectives.

SCHEME CAREFULLY PLANNED.

United States Secret Service Men Hope for Success in Montreal Courts When They Ask Extradition There.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Quebec, Quebec, May 15.—Colonel John F. Gaynor and Captain E. R. Greene, who are wanted on charges of embezzlement and obtaining money under false pretenses from the Government of the United States, to the extent of \$90,000 in connection with harbor works in Georgia, were abducted at 11 o'clock to-day, hustled into cars without permission to see counsel or friends, driven to a wharf and forced on board a tug which had steam all up and left immediately upon the river for Montreal.

A posse of detectives, heavily armed and acting under orders from the Provincial authorities here, started from Montreal to-night to head off the tug Spray, with the prisoners on board, and bring them all back to Quebec. The boats were expected to meet about midnight, and the result is awaited here with anxiety.

The species of kidnapping resorted to in order to obtain possession of the accused was due to the fact that those who made the arrest knew that it could only be accomplished by irregular means, and feared the intervention of the Crown authorities of both the Dominion and the Province and the local police.

They were armed only by a warrant issued in Montreal, which is invalid in any other district, unless endorsed by a local magistrate. The warrant in question was signed by Judge La Fontaine of Montreal and was never presented here for indorsement or assistance.

MONTREAL BETTER SUTED

FOR EXHIBITION.

Either for their own convenience or presumably because the United States authorities were of the opinion that they were more likely to succeed in extradition proceedings before a Montreal court than in Quebec, Mr. Donald MacMaster, King's Counsel, and the other Montreal lawyers engaged in the case, determined on taking Gaynor and Greene from Quebec by coup de main.

The arrangements had been skillfully planned in advance with the aid of Detective Bennett of the United States Secret Service, who has been some weeks shadowing Gaynor and Greene, and was consequently conversant with their habits. Bennett, with a couple of Montreal men, kept an eye on Gaynor this morning in the Chateau Frontenac until word reached them that the other officers had arrested Greene coming out of the post office, a block away. Then Gaynor was seized by three men who hustled him into a cab and drove him off to the wharf, where the boat was in waiting despite protests and pleadings that he be allowed to speak to his lawyers or his wife.

While Mr. MacMaster contends that the arrest is valid, the authorities, including Premier Parent and the Judges of both the superior and police courts, insist upon the contrary, and immediately upon learning of the facts dispatched a posse of Government police to capture the fugitives after the "Spray" it failed to overhaul her, however, and later returned to town.

Meanwhile the irregularity of the whole affair led the Attorney General's department to wire to different points along the American frontier to detain the prisoners if any attempt should be made to land them from the tug and drive them over the boundary.

PREMIER JOINS IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Premier of the Province and the counsel for the accused joined in an application this evening to Judge Andrews of the Superior Court for a writ of habeas corpus addressed to Detective Carpenter of Montreal, who had possession of the prisoners, ordering him to produce them before the court here. This writ was immediately placed in the hands of High Constable Gale, who started with a strong force of three rivers, to intercept the tug and those on board.

The authorities of the Attorney General's department here insist that the writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Andrews to-day, and which will be served on Detective Carpenter to-morrow, will have to be promptly obeyed.

SAYS ARREST WAS LEGAL.

Government Representative Denies That Men Were Kidnaped.

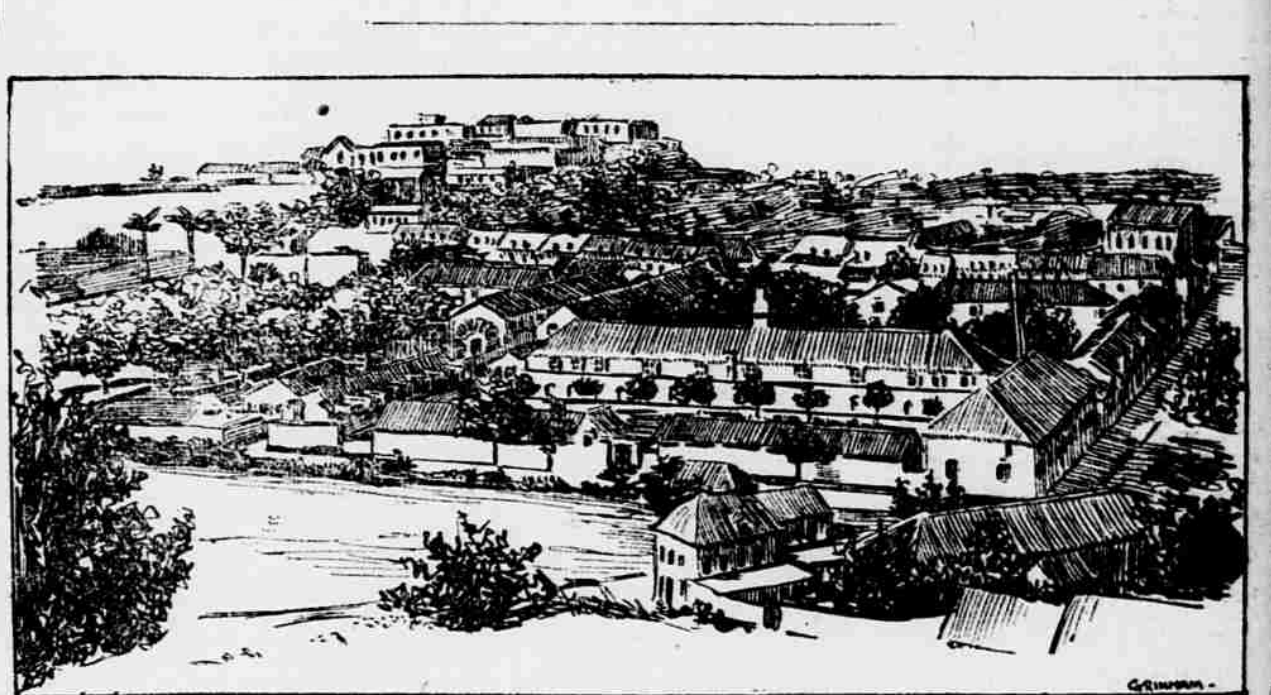
Montreal, May 15.—The pursuit of the tug Spray by the Quebec authorities is probably due to a misunderstanding of the situation, owing to the quick arrest there.

Donald MacMaster, counsel for the United States Government, who planned and directed the arrest, returned from Quebec this evening.

"A legal arrest was made in a legal way," he stated to the Associated Press correspondent. "Gaynor and Greene are wanted here to answer to a charge laid before an extradition commission. The people in Quebec who are raising so much fuss must misunderstand the whole thing. There has been no kidnapping."

Six Graduates at Windsor.

Windsor, Ill., May 15.—Six young ladies were graduated from Gay's High School last night. They were: Edna L. Grier, Emma E. Grier, Mary E. Grier, and three others.

ST. VINCENT MAY BE ABANDONED ON
ACCOUNT OF REPEATED DISASTERS.

FORT DE FRANCE, ISL AND OF MARTINIQUE.

Which is headquarters for the relief work now in progress in Martinique and St. Vincent. The town is crowded with refugees and for a time there was danger of actual starvation among the 50,000 persons now seeking shelter and food at that place.

Noxious Vapors From La Soufriere Increase Spread of Sickness, and Starvation Threatens Poorer Classes in Afflicted District—Neighboring Colonies Raise Funds for Relief.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, Tuesday, May 13.—The Government of the Windward Islands, in view of the continued eruptions, following other disasters, in St. Vincent, has about decided to abandon this island altogether and convey all the people to the other British colonies in this vicinity.

No person has yet been able to approach within eight miles of the new crater of the Soufriere volcano. But, judging from what can be seen from a considerable distance, the old lake at the summit of the mountain has disappeared.

The numerous fissures in the mountain's sides continue to throw out vapor, and the subterranean murmurings and tremblings indicate continued unrest.

During the afternoon of Monday a dense volume of steam and smoke rose from the volcano, and the whole island was covered by a peculiar mist.

The inhalation of noxious vapors here is increasing the spread of sickness. An ambulance corps from the Island of Barbados has arrived here.

Starvation threatens the poorer classes of the afflicted district. Nearly every remaining negro hut in the Carib country contains decayed bodies, and the horrible stench is driving people away. Mutilated bodies are tied with ropes and dragged to the trenches, where they are buried. Sometimes bodies are cremated.

The local Government is feeding and sheltering about 3,000 refugees. Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers are being raised in all the British West Indian Islands.

SCIENTISTS PREDICT ANOTHER ERUPTION IN A SHORT TIME.

Scientists, who have come here from the British island of Trinidad, predict another volcanic eruption on St. Vincent within a short time.

The damage done to St. Vincent by the volcanic eruptions is now known to be considerably greater than was at first estimated. The present uneasiness of the inhabitants of the islands is increased by the continuous agitation of the volcanic craters.

Stones and volcanic dust have fallen in the neighborhood of Georgetown for two hours, terrifying the people there. A cloud of hot vapor later passed over that part of the island.

Interesting discoveries have been made regarding physical changes in St. Vincent resulting from eruptions. Several fissures have been observed on La Soufriere. The estate of Walibou has disappeared and has been replaced by an inlet of the sea.

Richmond, an estate adjacent to Walibou, which was formerly flat, and upon which there were several laborers' cottages, has been completely burned, and out of the estate there now arises a large ridge of ground. It is believed that the Rabacri crater in the windward district of the island has also erupted.

ANIMALS FELT APPROACH OF DANGER.

Long Before Mont Pelee Gave Forth Its Death-Dealing Flames, Live Stock Showed Every Sign of Fear, While Wild Beasts and Snakes Fled From Vicinity of the Crater—Entire Island Continues in State of Panic.

St. Kitts, British West Indies, May 15.—(Copyright, 1902.—From an officer of the steamer Solent, just arrived from St. Pierre, it is learned that Mont Pelee is still in eruption.

Lava flows in broad streams down the sides of the volcano.

The entire island of Martinique continues in a state of panic.

In St. Pierre the desolation is appalling. Bodies are being burned in a great pyre upon which kerosene is steadily sprayed. In spite of this it will be weeks before the place can be cleared of the dead. Physicians who have made examinations say that in most cases death was due to asphyxiation and that the fire came later.

It is now believed that Mont Pelee threw off a great mass of some exceedingly heavy and noxious gas, something akin to fire-damp, which settled upon the city of St. Pierre and rendered the inhabitants insensible. This was followed by the sheet of flame that swept down the side of the mountain. This theory is accepted by the survivors, who were taken from the ships in the harbor, as they say that their first experience was one of faintness.

Looting is being sternly suppressed. Soldiers now form a cordon about St. Pierre, and only those who have business there are allowed within the lines.

Great suffering continues in Martinique. Food is being received, but not in sufficient quantities to feed the crowds of refugees that have flocked to Fort de France.

The steamship Madiana with food supplies purchased by the New York Chamber of Commerce left here last night for Fort de France.

By those who have arrived here from Martinique it is said that the dumb animals were wiser than man. Mont Pelee long gave warning of the storm of fire which it was storing up to hurl upon the island. Residents of St. Pierre saw and heard the warnings and they refused to heed them. They remained and the danger which had long confronted them brought death to 3,000.

Even before Mont Pelee began to rumble, late in April, live stock became uneasy and at times were almost uncontrollable. Cattle

lowed in the night, dogs howled and sought the company of their masters and when driven forth they gave every evidence of fear.

Wild animals disappeared from the vicinity of Mont Pelee. Even the snakes, which at ordinary times are found in great numbers near the volcano, crawled away. Birds ceased singing and left the trees that shaded the sides of Pelee.

A great fear seemed to be upon the island, and, though it was shared by the human inhabitants, they alone neglected to protect themselves.

RATIONS ENOUGH FOR MONTH.

Government Will Not Increase Appropriation Unless Needed.

The Republic Bureau, 14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, May 15.—Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations did not call a meeting of his committee to-day to take action on the Senate proposition to make the total of the Martinique relief fund \$500,000. It is not likely that action will be taken until further word

contains:

200,000 pounds of bread, 85,000 pounds of flour, 900,000 pounds of rice, 200,000 pounds of codfish, 20 cases of chicken and beef soups, 100 cases of evaporated cream, 5,000 pairs of trousers, 5,000 pairs of coats.

In addition there are large quantities of coal, tea, sugar, vinegar, pepper and in the way of clothing, a large amount of calico, undergarments and the like.

There is \$5,000 worth of medicine in the cargo, and three army surgeons—Doctor Church, Doctor J. H. Reilly and Doctor J. B. Clayton will accompany the party. They take along a plentiful supply of surgical instruments.

6,000 pairs of shoes, 2,000 pairs of khaki trousers, 4,000 pairs of barrack shoes, 2,000 blouses, 1,000 tents, 2,000 pairs of balbriggan drawers, 4,000 balbriggan shirts, 500 summer coats.

8,000 pairs of shoes, 2,000 pairs of khaki trousers, 4,000 pairs of barrack shoes, 2,000 blouses, 1,000 tents, 2,000 pairs of balbriggan drawers, 4,000 balbriggan shirts, 500 summer coats.

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comes from the President that more funds are needed.

It is stated at the War Department that supplies and stores shipped to Martinique and St. Vincent on the cruiser Dixie from New York and on the coiler Steier from San Juan will undoubtedly be sufficient to meet the needs of the suffering people for fully a month to come, and that the present efforts of the Government officials are being directed to supplementing the food supplies contributed by the people so as to make them immediately available.

Secretary Root has authorized the officers of the Commissary Department at New York to purchase any additional supplies that may be necessary to supplement those contributed by private firms and individuals for shipment to the scene of the disaster by the cruiser Buffalo, now loading at New York, or by other vessels. Consequently, private donations of flour will be supplemented by a proper supply of yeast by the Government, and the same with codfish and other food supplies which require other articles to make them available as food.

The Government has already expended a

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Continued on Page Two.

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 4:46 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 7:36. THE MOON SETS TO-MORROW MORNING AT 2:30.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For St. Louis and Vicinity—Partly cloudy, and probably showers.

For Missouri—Showers Friday; Saturday showers, except fair in south-west.

For Illinois—Showers Friday; warmer in north; Saturday showers.

For Arkansas—Showers Friday and Saturday.

For East Texas—Showers Friday and Saturday, except fair on coast.

Page 1. St. Vincent May Be Abandoned. 1. Julius Lehmann on Trial.

2. French Capital's Gayety Unchecked. 2. Burden of Relief Falls on Colonies.

3. French Capital's Gayety Unchecked. 3. Burden of Relief Falls on Colonies.

4. House Excited Over Philippine Question. 4. House Excited Over Philippine Question.

5. Strike of 145,000 Miners Is On. 5. Strike of 145,000 Miners Is On.

6. Doctor Van Dyke Elected Moderator. 6. Doctor Van Dyke Elected Moderator.

7. East Side News. 7. East Side News.

8. Editorial. 8. Editorial.

9. Grand Lodge of Missouri, Odd Fellows. 9. Grand Lodge of Missouri, Odd Fellows.

10. Republic "Want" Advertisements. 10. Republic "Want" Advertisements.

11. Rooms for Rent and Real Estate. 11. Rooms for Rent and Real Estate.

12. Commerce Well Supported on Local Exchange. 12. Commerce Well Supported on Local Exchange.

13. Summary of the St. Louis Markets. 13. Summary of the St. Louis Markets.

14. Philadelphia Record Brings \$2,000,000. 14. Philadelphia Record Brings \$2,000,000.